

GERMANS DENY BREAKING FAITH BY SIGNING RUSSIAN TREATY

CHARGE OF DUPLICITY RESENTED

(Continued from First Page.)

French delegation consent to sitting with the Germans, either on the first subcommittee or in the plenary council," he declared.

The Germans believe that in a plenary session of the conference they would win the right to take part in all conference activities.

Their answer to the allies, therefore, is expected to demand that they be given a hearing before all of the powers represented here.

Delegates from several of the neutral powers, miffed because the leaders of the five inviting powers have been holding many conferences among themselves, have expressed themselves as in favor of Germany's action.

Chancellor Wirth and Premier Lloyd George held a long conference this afternoon.

It was learned today that the French made a hard fight to have the Germans barred from all further participation in the conference. This proposal was blocked by Premier Fata, of Italy.

In this connection, it became known that the Italian delegation had no objection to the Russo-German treaty, but believed that it should not have been made during the present conference.

U. S. Not Disturbed By Negotiation of Russo-German Treaty

By GEORGE R. HOLMES, International News Service.

The Russo-German treaty, bringing into alliance upward of 250,000,000 Muscovite and Teutonic peoples, which proved such a bombshell when tossed into the startled midst of the Genoa conference, has fallen flat in Washington.

President Harding is of the opinion that the treaty in no way materially affects the health or well-being of the United States, and his opinion is shared by those members of his Cabinet upon whom he relies chiefly for guidance in international affairs.

Secretary of State Hughes and Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover.

Officially, the Administration takes the view that Germany is a power, and that as such she has a right to conclude a treaty with any power she desires, so long as such a treaty does not violate treaties which she has with the United States. As for Russia, the United States has no official relations with her anyway.

The text of the Russo-German pact has been subjected to close examination here, and is considered not in conflict with the separate treaty concluded between the United States and Germany. Consequently, it is extremely unlikely that this Government will be a party to any of the dozen controversies that threaten to arise out of it.

Speaking of the turmoil and quarreling it has already created at Genoa, one Administration spokesman said today:

U. S. Fortunate.

"The principal thing it emphasizes is that the United States is fortunate indeed to have remained 3,000 miles from Genoa."

Even in the Senate where the foreign affairs and policies of other powers are seized upon and debated with great freedom, the Russo-German alliance failed to arouse more than a passing spark of interest. Senators are more interested in tariff, bonus, ship subsidy, and the approaching summer campaign than with alliances be-

Text of Allied Note to German Delegation

GENOA, April 19.—Following is the text of the Allied note to the German delegation:

The undersigned powers learned with astonishment that in the first stage of the Genoa conference Germany, without reference to the other powers assembled, has secretly concluded a treaty with the Soviet government.

The questions covered by the treaty are subject of negotiations between the representatives of Russia and those of all the other powers invited to the conference, including Germany, and the German chancellor himself declared at the opening session that the German delegation would co-operate with the other powers for a solution of these questions in a spirit of genuine loyalty and fellowship.

The undersigned powers, therefore, express to the German delegation in the frank terms their opinion that the conclusion of such an agreement while the conference was in session is a violation of the conditions on which Germany pledged itself on entering the conference.

By inviting Germany to Genoa and offering her representation on every commission on equal terms with themselves, the inviting powers proved their readiness to waive memories of the war, and granted Germany an opportunity for honest co-operation with former enemies in the European tasks of the conference. To that offer of good will and fellowship Germany replied with an act which destroys the spirit of mutual confidence indispensable to international co-operation, the establish-

ment of which is the chief aim of the conference.

As all conferences unofficial conversations between parties are permissible, often desirable. They are helpful as long as they are designed to facilitate the common task and so long as the results are brought to the conference table for common discussion and decision. But that is not what the German delegates have done.

This treaty is not subject to any examination or sanction by the conference. We understand that it is final and that it is not proposed to be submitted to the judgment of the conference. It is, in fact, a violation of some of the principles on which the conference is based.

In these circumstances, the undersigned do not consider it fair or equitable that Germany having effected her own arrangement with Russia should enter into a discussion of the conditions of an agreement between the countries and Russia; they, therefore, assume that the German delegates have by their action renounced further participation in the discussion of the conditions of an agreement between Russia and the various countries represented at the conference.

LLOYD GEORGE (England).
BARTHOU (France).
FATA (Italy).
ISHII (Japan).
THEUNIS (Belgium).
BENES (Czechoslovakia).
SKIRMUNT (Poland).
NIKCHITCH (Yugo-Slavia).
DIAMANDY (Rumania).

Administration believes, had business.

It was emphasized, however, that this was NOT an official viewpoint. The Morgan invitation comes at a time when the United States is almost on the verge of accepting membership on the commission anyway, and it may lead to complications.

The sole apparent purpose of the allied powers in inviting Morgan to "sit in" with the commission is to arrange for the flotation of a gigantic loan to impoverished Germany, which ultimately would come back to France, Belgium and Great Britain in the form of reparations.

This loan has been discussed and re-discussed by the allied powers ever since it first became apparent that Germany's back is well nigh broken by the load of reparations laid upon it.

Two Warnings Issued.

The State Department has twice warned the international bankers of America that the Government desires to be consulted before they undertake the flotation of foreign loans. The last of these warnings was issued little more than a month ago.

There is at present no law that could prevent the House of Morgan or any other American financial house from floating any and all loans it sees fit. It is not doubted, however, that such legislation could be arranged for on short notice should the occasion arise.

There was little indication today of the probable attitude of the State Department. The Morgan invitation, it was stated, was on that would require "very close examination," and officials were chary of expressing an opinion regarding it offhand.

In some quarters, however, it was believed that the State Department would regard the invitation unfavorably. Secretary of State Hughes has consistently taken the position that the economic chaos in Europe is due in large measure to Europe's own mistakes, and that it is up to Europe to straighten out her own house.

Borrowing money from outside sources while maintaining huge standing armies, unbalanced budgets, and promoting petty quarrels, is, the

PACT BELIEVED BOOMERANG TO GERMAN NATION

Treaty with Russ Weakens Country's Standing, Says Former U. S. Envoy.

By JOHN W. DAVIS, Former Ambassador to Great Britain. (Copyright, 1922, by Cosmopolitan News Service.)

NEW YORK, April 19.—The action of Germany in signing a compact with Russia, as she has done at Genoa, has weakened her position with the allies. It was only to be expected that the other powers at the Genoa conference would find it inadvisable to continue to regard her presence there as acceptable after she had taken such action.

It seems that what Germany has done has deferred the intended re-summation by the allies of economic relations with Germany. To be perfectly fair to Germany, however, it must be said that it was within her legal rights to come to an understanding with Russia, but there are other things to be considered. As with individuals, there are things that governments are not expected to do, no matter how far they may be legally permitted to do them.

No doubt the arrangement between Germany and Russia was fixed up some time ago, and Genoa and the conference were decided upon as the place and occasion when the fact should be made public.

What has been done must be regarded as having strengthened the feeling in France against Germany and, at the same time, has no doubt made a closer understanding between France and the other allied powers.

At the same time, the Soviet Union, by its announced intention of repudiating her foreign debts, has created an even stronger feeling against her by other nations. One has no faith in an individual who repudiates what he owes, and the same rule applies to nations. The recognition of international debts lies at the very root of all economic relations between governments.

As to just what the economic results of the creation of the compact between Russia and Germany may prove to be either to other nations or to themselves, time alone can tell. I would not dare to hazard an opinion on that, for one man's guess is as good as another's, but I think the general opinion, outside of Germany and Russia, is that it will not be favorable.

LEGION FAVORS ARMY MINIMUM OF 150,000 MEN

Portuguese, Last Reported on Rocks in Midcoast, Declared Safe.

By International News Service.

LISBON, April 19.—Lieutenants Gouthino and Sacadura, the Portuguese aviators flying from here to Pernambuco, smashed their machine in alighting, according to advices reaching here late this afternoon.

The machine was wrecked, but both pilots are safe, the advices stated.

The messages did not state where the accident occurred. The last previous word from the aviators was that they reached St. Paul Rocks, 300 miles off the coast of Brazil.

MacNider Appears Before Senate Committee to Oppose Reduction to 115,000.

The American Legion today threw its full support to the War Department's demand for a "peace army" of 150,000 men.

Charging that any further reductions in the army would "undermine our military policy," Hanford MacNider, national commander of the legion, appeared before the Senate Army Appropriations Committee to protest against adoption of the House provisions for an army of 115,000 men.

MacNider declared the American Legion had twice gone on record opposing a small standing army on the ground that it would cause a repetition of the "unpreparedness in which the country found itself at the outbreak of the war with Germany."

Of Europe—especially of France and Russia—be reduced. So long as they are mobilized the world is on the edge of a volcano. Russia must also give up her impracticable and un-economic theories regarding industry.

She dismissed Mrs. Asquith with—"she is no more a typical, average English woman than she is a typical, average American woman. I pity her."

Lady Astor will not comment on prohibition until she observes how it is enforced.

"Lloyd George? He has steered us through the war and several dangerous strikes," she explained seriously. Then added "and many international crises."

"I don't know anyone who has his experience or tact or boldness. Everyone has his faults. But his head is still above water, and O, what a head it is!"

There were more questions, but she interposed.

"Really, boys and girls, there is nothing wonderful about me except my children. My daughter is attending a public school so that she may assimilate the principles of democracy."

The youngest child, however is what she said.

She explained that she was not going on a speaking tour, though she will attend various feminine affairs that will be given in her honor in Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Danville, Ill., Lynchburg, Va., and Chicago.

By this time the Olympic was being pushed into her slip by noisy tugs.

Waving a friendly hand of farewell, Lady Astor slipped from the cordons of her interviewers and stepped to the rail beside former Governor Goodrich of Indiana, who was returning from a mission to Russia.

Goodrich, the typical American, told her how he was going to spread her fame in his home state. But she interrupted by saying mock-hercally, "hush—my husband!"

For there at her elbow stood Lord Astor smiling at the playfulness of his wife who has made the Astor name famous for something more than money.

SAMMY AND HIS PALS

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AIRMEN SMASH PLANE ON TRIP OVER ATLANTIC

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FOUR HELD AS FEUDISTS IN VA. MAN'S SLAYING

(Continued from First Page.)

asked that Hatcher be put under bond to keep the peace. Tyler declared it was unnecessary but indicated there would be no objection to any of the Furr family carrying arms to protect themselves.

Saturday night Charles and Aleck Furr, brothers, went to Mitchell's store and while there Hatcher entered. An argument ensued and Hatcher is alleged to have drawn a knife. William Mitchell, proprietor of the store, cautioned Hatcher against fighting and led him into the store. Later Hatcher walked out and when about ten feet from the store was shot through the breast, dying almost instantly.

Everyone left the store in a hurry and Dr. A. F. Spittler, who lives across the street, rushed to Hatcher's aid. Hatcher was dead.

County authorities were summoned and a jury impaneled. Dr. Spittler testified he saw Louis Furr, armed with a shotgun some distance near the body after the shooting. Furr said he came to town after being told there was some trouble and that he brought a shotgun to protect himself. He said he reached Middleburg after the shooting. He was ordered held.

At 5 o'clock Sunday morning Milton Furr went to the home of Justice Tyler. He said he killed Hatcher in self-defense. According to Milton's story he was coming down the street when Hatcher emerged from the store.

Tells of Provocation.

"I saw Hatcher with a knife in his hand and he started toward me," Furr said. "He cursed me. I put my gun up over my head thinking Hatcher would not attack me. However, Hatcher came nearer to me, and I put my gun over my forehead and blazed away. I then left."

That same afternoon the coroner's jury met again and ordered that Milton Furr be held. He was placed under arrest and Aleck Furr released. The inability to get residents of Middleburg to testify before the jury led Commonwealth Attorney Connor to believe that a more far-reaching investigation should be made. He accordingly directed the coroner's jury to constitute themselves as in-

Petition for Soldier Bonus and Sales Tax

WE respectfully petition Congress to pass the Soldiers' Bonus Act without further delay and also to levy a Sales Tax to obtain the money to pay the Bonus.

Name _____

Address _____

Paste additional paper here for more signatures and addresses. Forward petition when complete to PETITION EDITOR, The Washington Times, Washington, D. C.

U. S. OBLIGATED TO AID LIBERIA, AVERS HUGHES

Must Extend \$5,000,000 Loan or Lose World's Respect, He Tells Congress.

By International News Service.

The United States is morally obligated to keep its promise of extending \$5,000,000 credit to Liberia and must make the loan or "suffer a lamentable loss of respect before the world," Secretary of State Hughes told the House Ways and Means Committee today.

Hughes urged immediate action by Congress to make possible the loan promised in the Wilson Administration and repromised by President Harding.

The considerations which should guide Congressional action in extending this credit to Liberia, said Hughes, "include good faith, moral obligation of the Government and the historic interest of the United States in the people of Liberia. And of primary importance, we must make the loan as a point of honor."

Hughes told the committee that Liberia entered the world war at the instance of the United States at a time when there was widespread fear that the Central Powers would triumph, and that it furnished essential ingredients of munitions.

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25 ARRESTED IN BELFAST RIOT; 18 HIT IN FIGHT

Boy Slain by Soldier in Street. Mutineers Losing in South Ireland.

By International News Service.

BELFAST, April 19.—A fifteen-year-old boy, Jack Scott, was killed by a soldier in East Belfast early today.

Casualties in yesterday's and last night's violent fighting in North Belfast were today reported as one dead and eighteen wounded.

Crown forces today had arrested twenty-five persons as a result of yesterday's rioting in North Belfast. Free state troops today attacked strongholds of mutinous troops and succeeded in capturing Manor Hamilton Barracks of the mutineers. Mutineer guards were driven off.

By International News Service.

Barracks Attacked.

DUBLIN, April 19.—Mutinous members of the Irish republican army attacked Wellington Barracks, housing loyal Free State troops, early today. One sentry was wounded. Six of the attackers were captured.

Other attacks on Free State posts were reported. Between midnight and 4 o'clock night alarms were frequent. There was much rifle firing.

Despite continued occupation by mutineers of the four courts as headquarters, the position of loyal Free State troops is steadily improving.

The truce conference between Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith on the one hand and Eamonn De Valera, representing the insurgents, on the other, will be resumed Thursday.

Disorder in outlying provinces is causing grave unrest among the peasant classes. Mainly as a result of these disorders the support of the people is gradually swinging from the Free State government. Comdr. Rodrick O'Connor, of the insurgent troops, is striving to discipline his troops in an effort to check, principally, the commandeering of supplies.

BRIG. GEN. MITCHELL IS HOST AT BOLLING FIELD

Brig. Gen. William Mitchell was host at luncheon today at Bolling Field in compliment to Air Commodore L. E. O. Charlton, British air attaché, who is leaving for home.

The guests included Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright, General Patrick, chief of air service; Colonel Guidon, Italian air attaché; Major L. E. O. Charlton, British air attaché; Captain Rinaldi, French naval attaché; Solicitor General James Beck, Mr. Esterline, Assistant Solicitor General; Frederick C. Hicks, Admiral Fullam, Captain Johnson, naval air station; Anacostia, Anacostia; Commander J. C. Hunsacker, Col. T. C. Turner, marine aviation; Lawrence Sperry, Col. C. G. Edgar, Alfred Verville, Col. Harold E. Hartney, Col. F. P. Lahm, Col. C. T. Silver, Col. J. E. Fechet, Col. W. E. Gilmore, Col. C. H. Danforth, Major Horace M. Hickam, Major Rush B. Lincoln, Major W. G. Kliner, Major J. Y. Chisum, Major P. E. Van Nostrand, Major M. F. Harmon, Jr., Major T. D. Milling, Major W. C. Sherman, Major M. F. Scanlon, Major H. R. Harmon, Major B. B. Warriner, Major Carlyle H. Wash, Major H. A. Dargue, Capt. Burdette S. Wright, Capt. W. C. Ocker, Lieut. C. H. Mills, Lieut. Lester J. Mallard, and Lieut. Clayton Bissell.

ALIENS ENTERED U. S. THROUGH GROCERY STORE

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 19.—Accused of using his grocery store at Jamerson's Lane, on the American-Canadian border, as a secret channel through which hundreds of immigrants have illegally slipped into the United States, Harry Gordon pleaded guilty in Federal Court here yesterday.

He was fined \$125 and committed to jail for one day.

The grocery store was said by Federal officers to span the boundary line. They declare that immigrants entered the back door in Canada, and came out the front door in the United States.



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